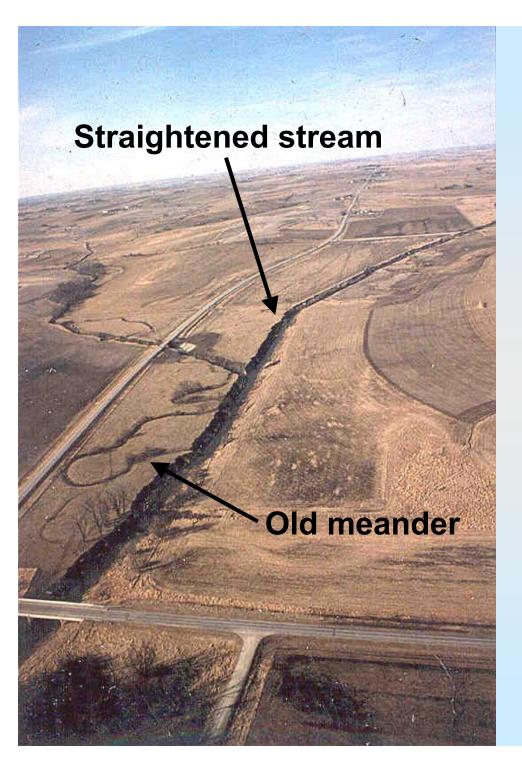
Hungry Canyons Alliance

Stream Stabilization in Western Iowa



Dan Ahart Shelby County Engineer

John Thomas
HCA Project
Director



Causes of Streambed Degradation

Highly erodible loess soils

+

Stream straightening and land use changes

Higher water velocities

Channel downcutting

Accelerated soil erosion



Streambed Degradation - Knickpoints







Streambed Degradation – Headcuts, Bank Failure, and Stream Widening



Page County knickpoint: Formed during May 2007 floods; Migrated 314 feet upstream by December 2007; ~5,000 tons of sediment eroded







Gully Growth Rates: 1 Year - Cass County; 5 Years - Fremont County

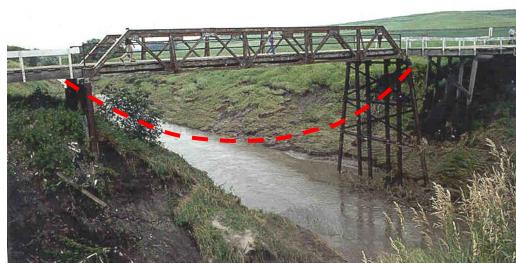




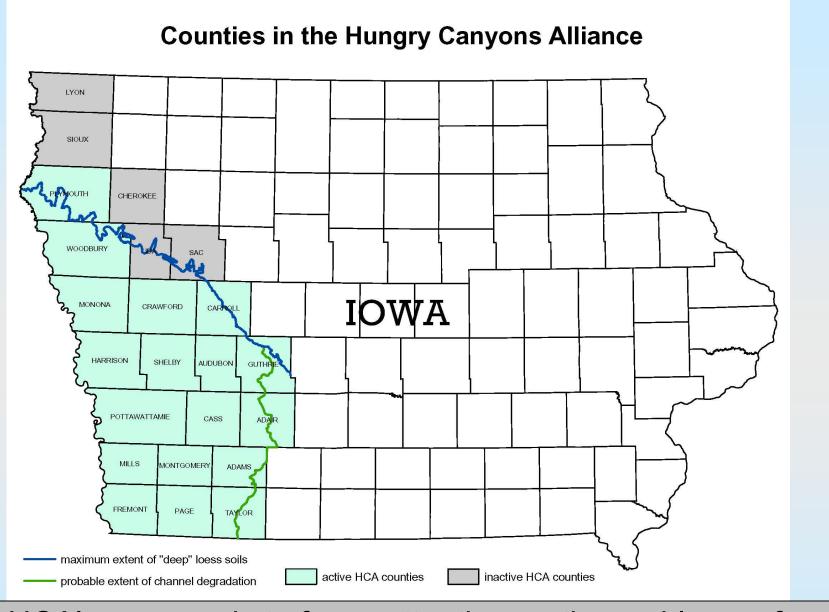


Bridge damage due to streambed degradation

Approximate old channel cross section







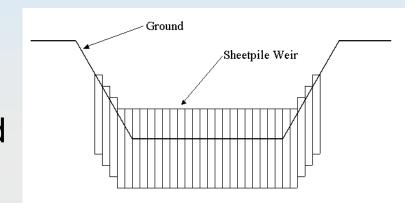
The HCA's purpose is to focus attention on the problems of, and develop solutions related to, stream channel degradation in 23 counties of western lowa with deep loess soils

HCA Streambed Stabilization and Watershed Approach

- Streambed stabilization key to preventing erosion & protecting infrastructure
- Knickpoints affect entire watershed as erode upstream
- Structures planned on watershed scale
- Stream videos locate erosion
- Structures at regular intervals change stream profile from erosive steep incline to stable stair-step pattern
- Site locations planned across political boundaries

Grade Control Structures

- Raised steel sheet pile weir
- Rip-rap, concrete grout slopes
- Decreases slope of streambed
- Prevents further downcutting



- Creates an upstream backwater condition
 - Sediment settles out upstream
 - Reduces sediment loads
 - Protects bridge pilings



HCA Grade Control Structures - 319 Total





HCA Grade Control Structures - 319 Total





Fish passage weirs





Other Types of Grade Control Structures



Northern Natural
Gas Pipeline
& Structure
Protection Project
- Before HCA
Involvement





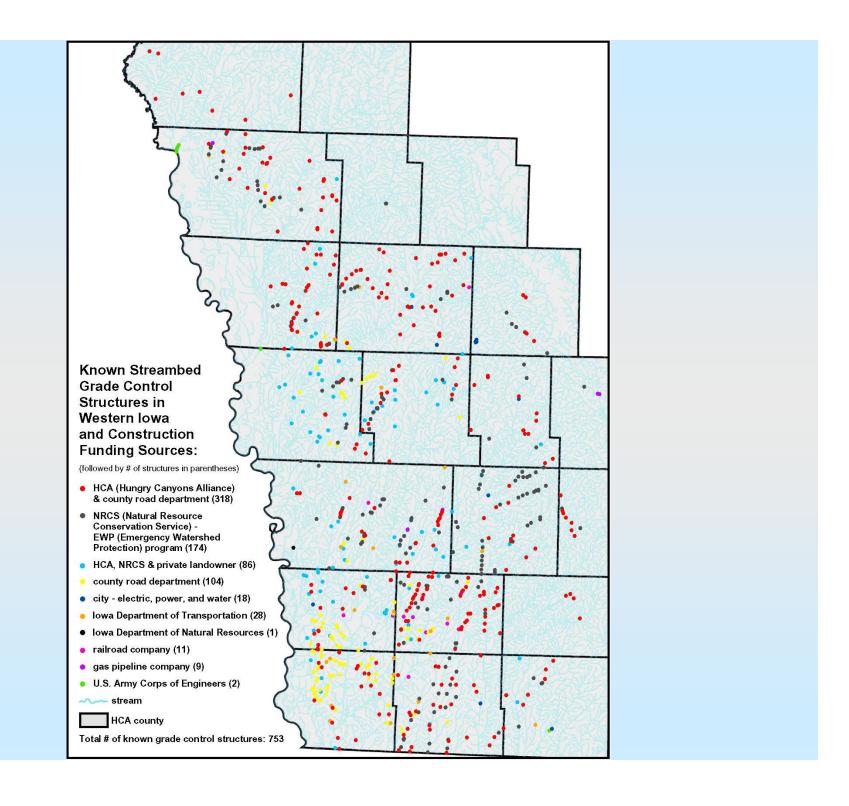


Northern Natural
Gas Pipeline
& Structure
Protection Project
-After HCA
Involvement













Hungry Canyons Alliance and NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

- 155 western lowa flood repair projects
- \$13 million in federal NRCS-EWP program available to western Iowa
- 25% local match requirement for EWP projects
- Local county governments have budget shortfalls
- HCA state cost share (at 10%) and county funds (at 15%) to match millions of dollars of federal EWP funding (at 75%)

Hungry Canyons Alliance, Emergency Watershed Protection Program, & Economic Stimulus

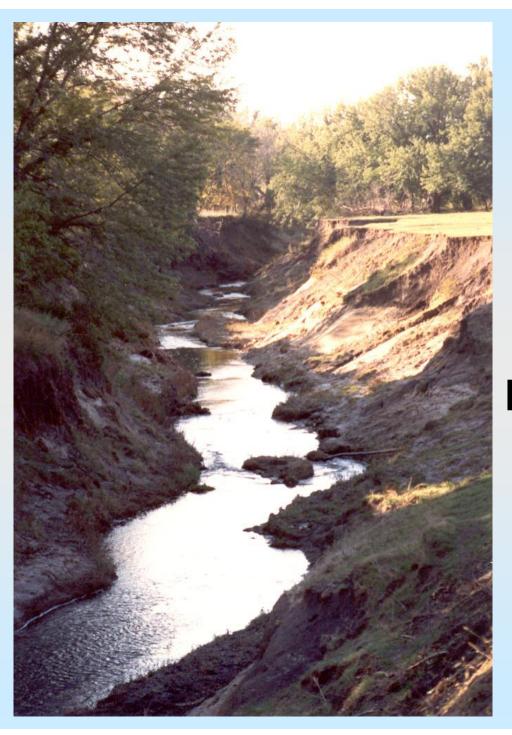
- Leverage of \$13 million federal funds
- Match needed:
 - >HCA = \$1.3 million; counties = \$2 million
- Construction over next two years
- Job creation for extra construction projects, materials, & heavy equipment

Benefits of Hungry Canyons Alliance Grade Control Structures

- Since 1992, 330 bridges/culverts protected
- Protection of numerous utility lines (electric, phone, gas, sewer, water)
- Protection of farmland (570 acres)

Benefits of Hungry Canyons Alliance Grade Control Structures

- Reduced sediment loads and improved water quality (20.1 million tons of sediment protected)
- Prevention of soil movement into the Missouri River
- Reduction of the "dead zone" in the Gulf of Mexico
- For every \$1 invested in Hungry Canyons
 Alliance structures, more than \$4.24 in property
 value and 0.98 tons of soil is protected.



Costly Problem



Affordable Solution

Thank You

Any Questions?

